THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 2ND JULY.

REGARDING the Barisal guns Mr. Waller, Magistrate of Khulna, writes :—"It may interest those whose attention is directed to the subject to know that since the rain began to fall here on Wednesday afternoon there have been loud and frequent explosions heard of the kind called "Barisal guns." The sounds come from the south, and are heard sometimes by day, but mostly at night. As many as six explosions have followed rapidly one after the other. The sounds had not been heard for some time previously. The sounds resembled most nearly that which would be caused by a large heavy plank falling on to the floor of a large resonant empty building at a considerable distance."

IN the House of Commons Sir John Gorst, in reply to a question, said that, when the official report relative to the finding of gold in Sarangolla is received, Lord Cross will consider whether it is necessary to order an expert to visit the gold fields.

MR. COLQUHOUN proceeds to Momeit in the Shan States to advise the Tsawbwa concerning defence. Momeit is said to be threatened by a considerable body of Kachins and Shans under the Choungwa Prince, whose head-quarters are in the hills between Themni, Momeit, and the Taungbaing States. It is considered important that Momeit should be placed in a position to defend itself till the dry weather, as the great unhealthiness of the Shan hills, during the rains, renders operations by the troops or the police impossible.

SIR ASMAN JAH, the Hydarabad Minister, proposes, it is said, to make a short visit to Simla shortly. He may be accompanied by Colonel Marshall. But it is high time for Colonel Marshall to leave Hydrabad for good, they say.

WE regret to hear that the Maharajah of Cochin died at his capital on Friday last. The Elaya Raja Veeracerala Vurma ascends the *musnud*. The senior Consort of the late Raja of Pudukota died on Thursday last at Pudukota.

MR. NOBEL'S proposal in regard to the petroleum investigations in the Punjab was considered at a meeting of selected members of the Council on Saturday before last at Simla. Mr. Nobel wants, it is said, a restricted Company to carry out the work. Mr. Nobel has been allowed to assign a portion of his rights and interests to Messrs. Townsend Brothers and to Mr. McLellan of Karachi. He is leaving by next mail in search of the plant and workmen from Canada.

MR. CORDERY'S leave expires in the middle of this month, but he has applied for an extension. Naturally, after the recent mining exposures. Mr. Howell for the present remains at Hydrabad. It is rumoured that Sir Lepel Griffin has been offered the reversion of the appointment. Hydrabad and the Hydrabadis, not to speak of the Nizam, would have to be pitied in the event of such a consummation. It seems that Sir Lepel Griffin's virtues have, in the eye of a Government that can appreciate worth, fitted him for all sorts of high distinctions and responsible situations. The *Pioneer* however, contradicts the rumour.

ON the 31st of December, 1887, the total number of persons employed in the railway service of the country was 225,047. These figures are exclusive of the lines under construction, and relate only to the railways that are open and working, and there are now 14,065 miles of railway open in India. Last year the casualties were about the average. Altogether 429 persons were killed and 691 wounded, but of these numbers 47 and 151, respectively, were passengers, while 178 of the fatal casualties were trespassers and suicides.

AT a late meeting of the District Board of the 24-Parganas a resolution was passed expressing the Board's high appreciation of the services of Mr. A. Forbes, the Chairman, of his "genial and kindly qualities, and of his genuine co-operation in furthering the interests of local self-government." The South Suburban Municipality also has been reconciled to Mr. Forbes. All is well that ends well.

TUESDAY, 3RD JULY.

IT is definitely stated that a careful survey of the country between Delhi and the Indus Valley line has been resolved upon by the Government of India, in order to ascertain whether a railway connecting Kurachee direct with the North-West grain-producing districts is practicable. The military authorities are in favour of such a line being constructed, as it would afford a means of reinforcing the garrison of the Quetta frontier from Northern India much more speedily than could be done with existing communications. The detailed survey is to be made [illegible] next cold weather.

A CORRESPONDENT at Simla, writes :—"Vague rumours have been floating about lately, to the effect that a Camp of Exercise on a small scale would be assembled somewhere this cold weather. A well-informed source indicates that there is no real likelihood of any such arrangement. No provision was made in the budget for any assemblage of troops this year, and in the present condition of the financial problem, it is extremely improbable that any needless expenses of that kind will be incurred."

THE agents of all the railway companies in India have been supplied with drafts of the Railway Bill, and requested to communicate their views to their respective Boards in England ; the Boards are to communicate with the Secretary of State.

BABU Sharna Kamal Chuckerbutty, Sub-Registar of Moonshigunge, has written the following lines acrostically in honor of Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley :—

Suave yet sincere, of kindness unsurpassable,
In impeaching injustice ever inflexible,
Renouncing rigidly race-partiality,
Sir, Thou'rt a knightly soul supreme in serenity.
True to the turst laid on Thy tried excellence,
Eminently equal to Thy experience,
United with the force of those unfeigned virtues,
All which Thy ancestry so amply doth infuse,
Remarkably hast Thou ruled, righteous Ruler,
Treating all truly, reckless of creed and colour.
Celebrated for Thy crowning worth so rare,
Owned to outshine all other rulers here,
Loved and longed for in these lower lands by all,
Verily Thou'rt the best of vicars vice-regal.
Imperial India in her immensity too
Ne'er could neglect what her nations to Thee owe :
Bengal well governed, Behar with its plantations,
Assam's swift advance, the aid of famished nations,
Yield what must yoke to Thee, our sons, who yearn,
Loyal to Thee, for Thy long life in return.
Eternal bliss enfold Thee, and enrich Thee, sire,
Years of joy yead with Thee, ere Thou'dst hence retire.

O Thou,
The Honourable
Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley
K. C. S. I.——C. I. E.
Here now Bengal's
Representative of that Throne
Owned to be of the best renown
In the world's annals.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Tikangarh (Tehri), Bundelcund, killed two huge tigers a few days ago in the preserves of Lalitpur. The bigger one measured from tip of tail to nose 12 hands and a half. His Highness is by report a mighty sportsman in that part of the country.

Truth says :—"I hear that Lord Dufferin's departure from India is to be postponed till the middle of October, and that he will go direct to Rome, when he returns to Europe."

THE Government of India, it is stated, will shortly issue an important Resolution on Sir Alfred Croft's Report on Education in India.

THE *Behar Herald* says :—"By way of comment on Mr. Kirkwood's theory in the case of Budhia, it may be mentioned that the man who was accused of theft by her, and acquitted by the Judge has been again hauled up by the police for a similar offence under almost identical circumstances."

FOLLOWING in the wake of the Calcutta Trades' Association, the Health Society has memorialised the Government of Bengal on the subject of the proprosed Central Road. It is pointed out that an important structural improvement, and a sanitary reform of immense value to Calcutta, is likely to be lost in consequence of a misapprehension regarding the Howrah Bridge funds. The surplus at the credit of the Bridge Commissioners amounts to two lakhs, and it has been contributed entirely by the goods and passengers arriving at Howrah, and paying a terminal charge in lieu of an actual toll levied at the Bridge itself. Therefore, the Society urges, the proposal to apply the surplus to the construction of the Central Road is the most appropriate means that could possibly be devised for disposing of it.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH JULY.

THE Akazais, who were the principal culprits in the late outrage on the Agror border, are a minor section of the Yusufzai clan, and can muster, it is said, only some 500 fighting men. The other two sections of the clan inhabiting the Black Mountain are the Hasanzais and Madakhels, who can place in the field some 2,000 to 3,000 men. It is not certain that the Hasanzais would unite with the other Black Mountain tribes against a British punitive [illegible]. In 1868 they held aloof from the expedition. [illegible]inst the expedition which tribal combination aga[illegible]men in that year, was sent against their country[illegible] whole, conand since that period they have, on th[illegible]s British ducted themselves with decorum toward[illegible]n be subjects. The communications are bad, and ca[illegible] improved only after a considerable expense of money. An important light, we understand, has been thrown upon the recent misfortune on the Agror border. Major Battye, we learn, gave the Akazais no notice of his intention to take out his men for exercise along the frontier, and this omission, it is to be feared, contributed largely to the disaster. The Akazais were at the time under blockade, and, seeing a large body of troops advancing, they may have supposed that the British were about to make a sudden attack on their villages. A feeling of this kind would naturally excite them, and it is more than probable that their attack on Major Battye is to be attributed to an alarm of this character. If Major Battye had given warning of his intention, there is reason to believe that no attack would have been made. If this is really how matters stand, would it be proper to send an expedition against the tribes outright without giving them an opportunity of explaining their conduct and offering their submission?

WITH regard to the recent affray at Shamnagore noticed by the *Statesman*, Messrs. Swinhoe and Chunder, attorneys-at-law, write to that paper : "With reference to a paragraph appearing in your paper of Sunday, the 1st of July instant, headed 'An affray at Shamnagore,' and mentioning an affray having taken place between the servants of the Maharajah Sir Joteendra Mohun Tagore and those of Rajah Sir Sourindro Mohun Tagore, and stating that a naib of the Maharajah was severely injured, we, on behalf of the Maharajah, beg to inform you that he, the Maharajah, has no servants at Moolajore in Shamnagore, the place where the alleged affray took place ; the naib spoken of is not a servant of his, and none of his servants have been engaged in any affray. The naib is a servant in the establishment of a manager appointed by the district court of the 24 Pergunnahs, to the Dewutter trust estate. We have therefore to request you to correct the erroneous statement so made."

CHOLERA, we are glad to say, is reported to be rapidly dying out in Srinugger. The reports from the valley generally are favourable.

WE quote from the *Indian Daily News* : "The comment of the *Hindoo Patriot* on the rumour that when the Viceroy leaves, Sir Lepel Griffin will become a Member of Council, is brief but emphatic. "Stuff!" says our contemporary, with the greatest contempt apparently for the rumour and the subject of it. We are fain to hope that Sir Lepel's Indian career is at an end. His treasonable letter of May 12th, 1881, to the Begum of Bhopal, ought to have led to his immediate and ignominious dismissal from the service, as soon as it became known to the Government." The feeling is universal and that is probably exactly the reason why Government is determined to lionise Sir Lepel at every step.

THE same paper is informed that the Mahommedans of Fyzabad are to hold a public meeting in the middle of the month, as "a demonstration of sympathy with the promoters of the National Congress in their endeavours to bring the British administration at a sound basis," and for an expression of the loyal attachment of her Mahommedan subjects to Her Majesty the Empress of India. It is expected,

says a correspondent at Allahabad, that a goodly number of illustrious Mahommedans will be present at the next Congress there.

THURSDAY, 5TH JULY.

LORD CONNEMARA goes to Mysore on the 21st, his special object being to confer with the Mysore Durbar regarding the water-works scheme for Bangalore.

A RUMOUR reaches a contemporary to the effect that, on the completion of the term of office of Sir Steuart Bayley, Mr. Alexander Mackenzie will be the occupant of Belvedere. Sir Alexander has been the people's chosen for sometime past and he would be heartily welcomed in Bengal.

The Mikado of Japan has commissioned an engineer to visit the United States to gain information with the intention of introducing electric railways in Japan.

THE persons whose tenders were accepted for the new Four per cent. Loan were as follow:—Agra Bank, Balwantram Gangadhur Gadgil, Bengal Bank, Beni Madhoub Choubay, Brij Bhookhun Lall, Bunsee Lall Aboochand Rai Bahadoor, Chartered Bank India, Australia and China Chartered and Mercantile Bank, Deniell, E. C., Delhi and London Bank, Gobinchunder Sen, Gocool Chunder Sett, Greenwood, J. Gubboy & Co., Harjeb[illegible] Hurkissen Das, Dabi Pershad [illegible]eturn Baral, Jaitmull Gopeckissen, K[illegible], Hurraykissen Dutt, gage Bank of Ind[illegible]anlall Chunder, Land Mort-India, Ld., [illegible]ia, Moses, E. M., National Bank of Siddon[illegible] New Oriental Banking Corporation, Place, d[illegible]s & Co., Prosad Das Bural, Ralli E. J., Ramayal Chobaya, Robinson Morrison & Co., Sakshi Gopal Boral, Sasson and Co., Shaikh B. Nana Mian, Shib Chunder Barral & son, Sriram Bhikaji Jatar, *Slater, Ernest, Solomon, G. H., Standard Life Assurance Co.*, Swaries, P., Walker, W., Williams, H. C., Windram, J, Womack, A. G.

SIR JOHN GORST, Under-Secretary of State for India, denies that a special loan for frontier defences is about to be issued.

THE *Pioneer* says :—"The Bengal Government, in replying to a protest against the "Confidential Police Circular," denies, as was only to be expected that the action of the Police is likely to affect the "public peace, the conduct of the administration, or the welfare of the public generally." Sir Steuart Bayley cannot see how an opening will be given to anything resembling a system of espionage, and promises that due care will be taken to see that the orders of the Inspector-General are carried out with discretion and judgment. This, of course, will not satisfy the Bengali Press, but we fail to see what other reply could have been given to the memorialists who addressed the Government.

THE Queen has approved of Lord Wolseley retaining the appointment of Adjutant-General of the Forces for a further period of two years from July 28, that being the date at which, under ordinary circumstances, his tenure of the post would have ceased.

THE attention of the Bengal Coal Companies has been drawn to the probability of their having to compete at no distant time with the Umaria Collieries in the supply of the Rajpootana Malwa, the Oudh and Rohilkund, and the North-Western Railways. This colliery has reduced the price of its coal from Rs. 10·5 per ton in 1886-87—to Rs. 4·27 per ton in 1887-88. The output however did not exceed 25,548 tons, of which the actual cost and expenses amounted to Rs. 1,09,000.

THE survey of the Bengal-Assam Railway which estimated the cost of the line at 651½ lakhs for a total length of 742 miles including branches has been completed, and a satisfactory route for the line has been found through the North Cachar Hills. The railway will open out the route into Upper Assam, and establish communication with the fertile and populous districts east of the Megna. The projected line runs from the port of Chittagong *via* Laksan, Bhardarpur and Lumding to Makum on the Dibru-Sadiya Railway, and provides for branches from Laksman to Chandpur on the Megna, and from Lumding to Gowhatty.

AT the High Court on Monday, before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tottenham, the rule which was obtained by Mr. Woodroffe on behalf of Hochi and 19 other Chinamen, who were convicted by the chief Presidency magistrate, Mr. Marsden, of rioting and sentenced to various terms of short imprisonment, came on for hearing, when Mr. Woodroffe appeared in support of the rule and Mr. Pugh against it. Their lordships after hearing counsel on both sides delivered judgment. Their lordships were of opinion that the conviction in the case, as well as the finding of the learned magistrate, fell short of what was necessary to constitute the offence of riot, and the accused were improperly convicted of the rioting. The conviction was therefore set aside.

FRIDAY, 6TH JULY.

DURING the month of June 1888, thirty-five thousand five hundred and ninety persons visited the Indian Museum. Of Natives there were 26,016 males and 9,171 females. The daily average number of visitors for the 21 days on which the Museum was open to the general public was 1,624.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharajah of Durbhunga has expressed his desire to pay off from the Raj Treasury the next quarterly municipal taxes of all the residents of Durbhunga.

THE Madras papers contain a report of a public meeting held at Vizagapatam, in support of a project for constructing a railway along the coast, directly connecting Madras with Calcutta. The account says the meeting was representative of all classes of the local community—"merchants, pleaders, landholders, and persons of different other professions and vocations, official and non-official," being present. There were some influential men amongst them, including Rajah Gujapathi Row, who presided. A memorial to the Madras Government was submitted and approved, and a further resolution was arrived at, that other towns along the suggested line of railway should be invited to co operate. It is urged, in support of the project, that few engineering difficulties would have to be overcome—the Mahanadi River would perhaps be the most difficult obstacle; that labour and material could be obtained in abundance and at low rates, so that the construction might be expected to prove remarkably inexpensive, as railways go; that the line "would touch 24 prosperous towns, 11 of which contain from 10,000 to 30,000 inhabitants, amongst whom education is making very considerable progress;" and that, besides a large passenger traffic in goods, gram, salt, &c., might be expected, especially when feeder lines should be laid down connecting the littoral with the hill tracts, which yield large quantities of valuable timber, myrobolams, and other products. We wish the project all the success it can attain.

AN interesting naval relic has just been placed upon the North Terrace at Windsor Castle. Its history is recorded on a tablet affixed to the side of its mahogany mounting. The inscription is as follows:—"This gun formed part of the armament of H. M. S *Lutine*, totally lost off the coast of Holland on the 9th of October, 1799. On the conclusion of peace the wreck, which contained a large treasure, was handed over by the Dutch Government to the Corporation of Lloyd's, where the treasure had been insured. The wreck was embedded in sand in nine fathoms of water. In 1886 this gun was salved, having lain nearly 100 years below the sea, and was presented to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, who was graciously pleased to accept it from the Corporation of Lloyd's."

THE death of Lord Wolverton is announced.

REPLYING to a question in the House of Commons Sir John Gorst in the absence of the Under Secretary for the Colonies, said that Dinizulu and Undabuko had committed wanton robbery and violence in British territory, and must be repressed.

COLONEL SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN becomes Resident at Mysore. He, however, remains at Baroda till October, General Prendergast continuing to act in the meantime.

MR. NANDA KRISHNA BOSE, of Backerganj, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Bogra, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. Lee.

THE Souter Memorial Fund of Bombay is now stated to be Rs. 20,000.

SIR E C. BUCK will shortly proceed to Madras and Bombay to confer with the local Governments on questions affecting the work and future organization of the Agricultural and Survey Department of those presidencies.

THERE are now altogether 3,609 Indian and Chinese coolies in Jamaica, of whom 10,103 completed the term of ten years' residence. The report does not give the number of Indians apart from Chinese. The coolies deposit some £23,000 in the Savings Bank annually. The export duties on sugar and rum have been reduced by Law 20 of 1887 from 5-9 and 4-6 to 3 per hogshead and 2-6 per puncheon respectively, equal to a remission of about £5,000 a year of taxation for immigration purposes. At the end of September last the balance at credit of the Immigration Fund amounted to £10,279, and the Return Passage Fund had at credit a further sum of £12,266. This money will be expended in granting Return Passages to the coolies now in the Colony, and it will be impossible further to reduce the duties until experience shows whether the discontinuance of immigration and the abolition of bounties, which takes place in 1889, will result in a larger number of coolies returning to India than formerly.

SATURDAY, 7TH JULY.

WE have received the sixth annual report of the Sripore Hitasadhini Sabha. It is doing good service to its locality. Relief of the poor, medical aid, education, libraries, the municipality, ferries, railways, bridges, and other matters of local improvement are the objects helped by the Sabha.

IT is understood that the Czar, in abandoning his projected visit to Samarcand this summer, was moved in the first place by considerations of economy, and next, by a desire not to give rise to the comment which such a journey on His Majesty's part would excite in England.

IN the House of Commons on July 4th Mr. Bradlaugh's Oaths Bill, which proposes to enact that jurors, witnesses, or persons required to take the oath of allegiance should, if they objected to taking the oath, be allowed to make affirmation in lieu thereof, passed through Committee.

ON the death of the Seyyid Turki, Sultan of Muscat, it was feared that the succession would be hotly disputed, and the British subjects had actually slipped off to the ships with their valuables. Owing, however, to the promptness with which Seyyid Feysal, the second son, stepped into the vacant place of power, all disturbances were avoided. The new Sultan seems to have acted with a good deal of cunning. He had previously arranged matters with the Sheikhs, and had secured the support of the soldiery, and when the dutiful Seyyid Mahammad, his elder brother, went forth with the funeral procession, he remained behind in the Palace. On the return of Mahammad, he found every thing settled, and had to swear allegiance to the usurper. The elder brother may well thank his stars that nothing worse happened.

LAST Monday evening a notorious thief entered the hut of a cooly employed at the Kidderpur Dock Works, and took possession of all his brass utensils. Just as he came outside, the owner caught sight of him, when with the assistance of a few other coolies he was arrested. Intimation was forthwith sent to the Police, but meanwhile the thief swallowed on the spot a large quantity of powdered arsenic, which he had concealed in a match box found among the stolen property. On arriving at the Alipore thana he became insensible, whereupon he was removed to the Police Hospital. Soon after Mr. H. Holmwood, Joint Magistrate of Alipur, arrived to record his dying declaration, but while giving vent to unintelligible statements he expired.

MR. O'DONNELL claimed £50,000 damages from the *Times* for its article about Parnellism and crime in Ireland. THE *Times* libel case terminated on 6th July in a verdict for the defendant (the *Times*). Lord Coleridge ruled that the plaintiff, Mr. O'Donnell, had no case against the *Times*.

DR. BIRCH was entertained at a farewell dinner at the Dalhousie Institute on Wednesday night by his professional colleagues in Calcutta.

THE Bombay Government are making inquiries into the question of the employment of women and children in local mills, including the hours of work, and the age at which children are admitted to the factories.

THE sentence of seven years' transportation passed by the Deputy Commissioner of the Nerbudda division on the three men implicated in the recent attempt to wreck a passenger train at Bir station, on the G. I. P. Railway, has been confirmed by the Commissioner of the district. It is stated that the prisoners will appeal against the conviction before the Judicial Commissioner in the Nagpore Court.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.
(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)
(SESSION 1888-9.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the *10th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Sources of Heat.
LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the *12th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Shadows, and Velocity of Light.
LECTURE by Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, M. A., on *Friday* the *13th Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.
Subject: Introductory to Elementary Dynamics.
LECTURRE by Babu Pramatha Nath Bose, B. Sc. F. G. S., on *Friday*, the *13th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.
Subject: The Scope of Geology.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
July 7th, 1888. *Honorary Secretary.*

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JULY 9, 1888.

REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA.

A Bombay contemporary, after quoting a passage from one of the three brilliant articles contributed to the London *Times* by Sir William Hunter on the National Congress, in which that able writer advocates the extension of the principle of representation which has been already introduced into some of the institutions of the country, remarks that though in India "we have educated classes, we are very far from having educated masses, without which representative Government is impossible," and adds that "unless the whole body of the people is able to judge of men and of measures, where can there be representative Government?" As this view of the subject is held by many Anglo-Indians, and as it is altogether an erroneous view, we purpose in this article briefly to expose the fallacies which underlie it.

The above view confounds two things which are quite distinct from each other, and which it is of the utmost importance to distinguish—we mean the distinction between representative Government and representative institutions. What is representative Government? Sir John Stuart Mill answers the question: "The meaning of representative Government," says that eminent thinker, "is that a whole people, or some numerous portion of them, exercise, through deputies periodically elected by themselves, the whole controlling power, which, in every constitution, must reside somewhere." Now, we venture to say, not a single member of the Indian National Congress, held whether at Bombay, or Calcutta or Madras, ever advocated so sweeping, so rebellious a measure. No Congressionist ever dreamt of proposing that "the whole controlling power," the sole and ultimate governing authority, should be exercised by delegates chosen by the people of India. Any one proposing such a measure should be committed to Jail, as it is a seditious and treasonable measure. The whole controlling power must reside in the Queen-Empress and the Imperial Parliament, and in the Viceroy delegated with authority by the Queen-Empress. We do not agitate for representative Government in the full and proper sense of the phrase, as understood by Mill; we agitate for a much humbler measure, for representative institutions working harmoniously with that benevolent despotism in which resides the whole controlling power of Government. The Congressionists are not agitating for an independent republican form of Government, nor for a constitution like the British Constitution, nor for a constitution similar to that existing in the Dominion of Canada or in Australia. Time may indeed come in the distant future when our children or our children's children may agitate for a constitution similar to that existing in Canada or in Australia; but at present we are not agitating for it. All that we want at present is, that the principle of representation which has been already introduced into the administration of the country should be further extended. We do not want a new boon, but the extension of a boon which has been already granted to us. Surely our request is a humble and reasonable one. Representative Government is one thing, representative institutions quite another. We want the latter, and not the former, at least for long time to come.

Our contemporary is guilty of a huge fallacy when he says that there cannot be representative Government or representative institutions—and our contemporary must be using the two phrases indifferently—unless the whole body of the people are educated and are able to judge of men and measures. No doubt it would be a good thing for the full success of representative Government if the whole body of the people were educated. It would be heaven upon earth to attain to such a blissful consummation. But as a matter of fact, representative institutions and representative Governments existed in countries at a time when the mass of the people were sunk in the grossest ignorance. In proof of this we point to the case of Athens, of Rome and of England. When we read in history of the names of Themistocles, of Pericles, of Phidias, of Plato and Aristotle, of Æschyles, of Sophocles and of Euripides, we naturally begin to think that all the Athenians were a highly cultured people. But this was not the case. Education was confined only to the higher classes; the masses of the people were steeped in ignorance. The same is true of Rome and of England. We look upon the age of Queen Elizabeth as an age of exceptional intellectual illumination, since no subsequent age has produced in England such a galaxy of geniuses as Shakspeare, Spenser, Sidney and Raleigh. But this illumination was confined to the apex of the pyramid of society, the base of the pyramid consisting of the vast mass of the people involved in Cimmerian darkness. The fact is that popular education was a thing unknown in ancient times in Greece and Rome as well as in England and it was unknown in the mediæval ages of Europe, even after the Revival of Letters the masses of the people in all the countries of Europe remained untouched and unaffected by its benign influence; and it was not till the middle of the present century that statesmen and philanthropists seriously turned their attention to the education of the vulgar masses. And yet in old Greece and old Rome and old England, in spite of the uneducated mass, representative Governments and representative institutions flourished—not, indeed, in perfect order and harmony,—but still flourished, making many mistakes and blunders, producing many irregularities and anomalies, all of which were, however, corrected and regulated by time and experience. And so it will be in India. Representative institutions may work clumsily at first owing to the inexperience and ignorance of the mass of the people; but Time, which is the most efficient of all healers, will remove all evils and rectify all disorders. And we have, besides, here in India what they had not in old Greece and old Rome, a regulating and controlling authority in the British Government, which, trained as it is in the art of representative Government, will keep us from going astray and lead us to the goal of self-Government. To expect a whole nation to be educated and thus qualified to judge of men and measures, to expect the two hundred and fifty millions of Her Majesty's Indian subjects to be well educated and politically trained, is a dream which can be realized only in Plato's Republic or More's Utopia; and to postpone the introduction of representative institutions till that golden age dawns upon us, would be a conduct as rational and wise as that of the simpleton who postponed the crossing of the river till all its waters had flowed down into the sea and left the channel dry. There has never been since the beginning of the world, a whole nation well educated and politically trained, and we venture to predict that such a nation will never exist in the dim and distant future. The nearest approximation we have ever had of such an ideal nation is perhaps the United States of America, and how many irregularities and disorders do we find even there, arising from the clumsy play of the political machine, the friction of rival parties and the evil passions of men! As such an ideal nation exists only in dream-land, we should come down to the dull and tame realities of the earth as it is, and make the best of existing circumstances. The system of elective municipalities, notwithstanding its defects, has proved a success and it is not unreasonable to suppose that similar success will attend the introduction of the principle of representation into other branches of Government.

"Without educated masses representative Government is impossible." This assertion then is falsified by history. It cannot be pretended that the mass of the people of Rome were educated when the republic was formed after the expulsion of Tarquinius Superbus, or that the mass of the Athenian people were educated when a democracy was established; or that the body of the English people were educated at the time of Henry the third, when the House of Commons was instituted. Any one that has the slightest knowledge of history knows also that in these countries in those days, though there were amongst the upper class a few shining spirits, by far the vast majority of the people were under the influence of the crassest ignorance. And yet representative institutions were not only not impossible, but they were actually introduced and grew apace. The fact is, though education is necessary in the persons elected for the discharge of business, little or no education is necessary in those that elect. Uneducated people know by common repute the names of those men who have distinguished themselves in any department of business, and if unbiased they will naturally vote for those men. It is not necessary for electors to have the knowledge and wisdom of those that are elected. It is not necessary for them to catechize the candidates or to enquire minutely and searchingly into their character and qualifications—a matter in which educated electors may be vastly mistaken. It is sufficient, if they are guided by the general voice of the community, especially by those who are better able to judge than themselves, and the general voice of the community in such matters is seldom wrong. Besides, it is to be remembered that the National Congress proposes a reform in such cases of representation only in which municipalities and other educated bodies would have the power of voting. But if even that were not the case, a nation which has greatly extended the suffrage, making it almost universal suffrage, ought not to hesitate to give very limited suffrage to the people of India. We are sure that a large portion of the people of Britain will have no objection to give to their fellow subjects in India a boon which they themselves value so highly.

MR. TOWNSEND ON INDIA.

MR. MEREDITH TOWNSEND, whom many of our readers will recognize as the clever editor for many years of the Serampore *Friend of India*, and who is now one of the editors of the London *Spectator*, discussed the question of the future of India in the current number of the *Contemporary Review* to which he contributes an article with the sensational heading—"Will England retain India?" The writer gives an exaggerated view of the animosities existing between the Natives of India and their British conquerors, believes in the omnipotence of race-hatred, thinks that the Asiatic character is incurably bad, and predicts, with the assurance of a prophet, that India, throwing off its temporary veneering of Western civilization will soon revert to its normal condition by "incessant wars, invasions and struggles for personal ascendancy." He virtually says to the British public—"Ye amiable enthusiasts! Ye think that you will be able to civilize the people of India and raise them in the scale of nations. It is an empty dream—a mere delusion and a snare. The Asiatic nature is ineradicably corrupt. As the Ethiopian cannot change his skin nor the leopard his spots, so the Asiatic cannot change his character. The Asiatic will have none of your European civilization. He will soon appear in his true colours, and spin out every thing he has imbibed. You have been making a grand experiment, but it is destined to be a failure; and it must be a failure from the nature of the case!" This is the same gentleman that defended out and out, while occupying the editorial chair of the *Friend of India*, the annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie, and that wrote in the same journal that the European was the hammer, and the Native the anvil. What a contrast these splenetic and hypochondriac effusions are to the sound and just views of Sir William Hunter!

The question—"Will England retain India?" is so vague and indefinite that it does not admit of being answered. Will England retain India—for how long? For a thousand years? Or for one hundred years? These separate questions admit of different replies. To the question, will England retain India for ever, or for a thousand years, we answer: Very likely not. The days of all empires are numbered. No empire is eternal. Where is the Assyrio-Babylonian Empire? The Medio-Persian? The Greco-Macedonian? And where is the great Roman Empire? They are all numbered with the things that were. We cannot certify that a thousand years hence Eng-

land will remain as mighty an empire as at present. Perhaps long before the expiry of that period Macaulay's New Zealander, standing on Westminster bridge, may be contemplating the ruins of London. Who knows what changes a thousand years will bring about? Judging from the history of the past, we could scarcely suppose that the present kingdoms of Europe would remain a thousand years hence in the same condition in which they are at present. In all human probability they will all become extinct, and other kingdoms will take their place. Before the thousand years expire, the Chinese may overthrow the Russian empire, and, pouring down upon Central and Southern Europe, may put an end to all the present great powers, and impose upon them their own monosyllabic language and the tenets of Confucius. If Mr. Townsend means to ask, will England retain India for the next *one hundred or two hundred years, we may safely answer: in all likelihood she will. And our reason for giving this reply is,* that there is no other power which can drive England out of India. We have repeatedly shown in these columns that Russia has not the slightest chance in the near future of conquering India; and there is no other European power which dreams of invading it. As for the supposition that all the princes and people of India may make a simultaneous insurrection and expel the British, we have to remark that, in the first place, such a union is impossible; and, in the second place, that if such a universal revolt were to become an accomplished fact, the princes and people of India, as they are at present, could not withstand the brunt of British valour. Under these circumstances England may calculate on a two hundred years lease of India. What may happen afterwards who can tell?

The writer in the *Contemporary Review* appeals to history and says that the conquerors of a country have at last been overthrown by the conquered. If this were true it would be nothing but poetical justice. But it is not true. The writer himself belongs to the Anglo-Saxon race; and that race conquered the aboriginal Celts, and have retained possession of the island to this day. The instances which he brings forward to establish his assertion, clearly go against it. It is true that the Italians did not like to be under the yoke of the Austrians, but they could not shake it off but for the help of France. "The Poles cannot tolerate the Russians," but still they are under the Russians. The old Persians hated the Arabs, it is true; but the Arabs have still retained possession of the country. The Chinese, it is true, struggled with the Tartar, but the Tartar still exercises dominion in the Celestial Empire. Similarly, the people of India may struggle to the death with the British, and yet they may not be able to overthrow the British power. There is, however, no such struggle in India, and we hope and trust there will never be; for the British power, unlike the Tartar and the Arabian, is a civilized power, and is animated with the desire of promoting the welfare of its Indian subjects. And what infinitely added to the bitterness of the struggle in Persia and other countries was, that the conquerors forcibly imposed on the conquered their own religious faith —a policy which England never adopts and will never adopt. There is, therefore, no likelihood of such a struggle in India as Mr. Townsend speaks of.

Mr. Townsend thinks that the idea of the Englishman guiding and improving the Indian, though a magnificent dream, is after all a dream; it cannot be realized, for Assia will survive also the "Teuton and the Slave." Now, we maintain that the present attempt of Britain to raise India in the scale of nations is an unique attempt, and cannot be compared with the previous conquests of India by other nations. It is unique for two reasons; the English are more civilized and humane than the previous conquerors of India, and the methods which they pursue are different from those pursued by other conquerors. The Macedonian conquest of a part of India was a conquest merely of vain glory. Alexander the Great had no intention of retaining, while the Mahammedan conquest was a conquest of spoliation and plunder. No such experiment as that now being made by England in India had been made before; we cannot therefore predict the failure of the present experiment from the failure of other experiments which bear no analogy to it. History records many invasions and many conquests of foreign countries, but it does not record a case similar to the case before us, where a highly civilized nation is attempting to elevate another nation by pursuing a wise and humane policy. The Greeks and Romans conquered Asia, but they had no intention to civilize it and they were themselves semi-civilized, and the Crusades had only one object, to rescue the Holy land from the hands of the Saracens. But England aims at fulfilling a higher mission in India, a mission aimed at by no other nation in the history of the world. History does not furnish a precedent from which to predict either the failure or the success of the superb experiment which is now being made in India by England. For ourselves, we do not in the *least share in the gloomy and pessimistic views of Mr. Townsend.* We judge from what has been already done in India, and we have little hesitation in saying that the experiment now being made will be crowned with success. We believe that under the fostering care of England, India will enjoy the full benefits of Western civilization, make progress in every department of human knowledge, obtain representative institutions tending to prudence, political life and activity, increase in wealth and prosperity, and thus rise in the scale of nations.

"THE SCIENTIFIC FRONTIER."

ALTHOUGH we are of the opinion that the best way to defend India against Russian aggression is to keep its princes and people contented and happy, we at the same time attach great importance to the strengthening of the North West defences; and we are glad to find from an article in a recent number of the *Nineteenth Century*, contributed by the Hon'ble George N. Curzon, M. P., and entitled "The Scientific Frontier, an accomplished Fact" that those defences are as impregnable as it is possible to make them. The writer has not compiled his article from Parliamentary Reports and the accounts of travellers, but he recently visited the frontier and inspected the defences with the eye of a military critic. The article alluded to gives a deal of information unknown to the general public and will repay perusal.

There are three possible routes by which Russia can invade India: the first is through Cashmere; the second through Persia; and the third through Afghanistan. The first route is all but impracticable since the mountains are very high and the passes exceedingly difficult; besides, no invader either in ancient or in modern times has ever attempted that route. The second route, that is through Persia, must be regarded out of the question, as it involves the conquest of that ancient kingdom. The route through Afghanistan is the most natural and the most practicable of all the three routes, and it is the route which every invader has taken from the days of Alexander the Great to those of Nadir Shah, and this route has, in the words of Lord Dufferin, now been made "almost impregnable."

India is separated from Afghanistan by a lofty mountain-wall consisting of the spurs of the Himalaya range, the Sulerman range and the Amran range. This mountain-wall is pierced in three places only, the Khyber Pass near Peshawar, the Gomul Pass not far from Dera Ismail Khan, and the Bolan Pass near Quetta. A Russian army coming through Afghanistan can enter India only through one of these passes, for there is no other practicable pass. Now the Gomul Pass which pierces the Sulerman range may be left out of the account, for an army attempting it must come across a desert and through a most unhealthy region. There remain then only two other practicable routes, the Khyber Pass near Peshwar, and the Bolan Pass near Quetta. Let us now see what likelihood there is of the Russians forcing either of these passes. The Khyber Pass, around which cluster a thousand associations, is not in the keeping of the Afghans, but of barbarous tribes who pay no allegiance to the Amir, the principal of which tribes are the Afridis, a fierce and stalwart race about 20,000 strong, whom Mr. Curzon describes as "bearded warriors with marked Israelitish features and the stature of a Saul." These Afridis the Indian Government has subsidized, and they may be trusted. The Khyber Pass is ten miles distant from Peshawar, but we have an outpost at the very threshold of the pass called Jumrood, which the writer describes as "a mud fort rather like a big turretship of the most improved and hideous modern type, plastered over with clay and moored on the plain." All along the course of the pass there are castles or fortified posts, the chief of which is Ali Muszid, and all guarded by the Afridis. A Russian army attempting this pass is sure to meet with certain destruction from the batteries planted on those castles manned with British gunners. It is to be remembered that when in former times invaders went through this pass there was no body to oppose them; but in the case of Russian invasion of India, the castles along the whole course of the Khyber Pass will bristle with cannon, which will hurl certain death on the enemy cramped and confined in the narrow defile. It should also be remembered that the railway extends to Peshawar, and it is in contemplation to carry it into Jumrood at the extreme end of the Khyber Pass, so that the Government could, in the case of a Russian invasion, muster in no time a large army at the very threshold of the Khyber.

The only other pass remaining to be considered is the Bolan Pass, but that pass has been lately rendered impregnable at the enormous cost of eight millions sterling. Quetta commands the Bolan Pass; and the approach to Quetta is commanded by the Khojak Pass piercing the Amran range; and of both these passes our Government is in possession. But what greatly adds to the strength of our position at Quetta is, that we have by a tunnel pierced through the Amran range planted ourselves at Chaman on the other side of the mountains. At Khyber the pass is not in our hands, and we are on the hither side of the pass; at Quetta we have two passes, the Bolan and the Khojak, at our command, and we could meet the enemy on the further side of the mountain. Hence the position is vastly stronger at Quetta than at Peshawar. Another great advantage here is, that on the slightest movement of Russian troops towards Herat, the British troops could start from Chaman to Candahar, which is only 400 miles distant. Should Russia capture Herat with a view to invade India, our army could march out from Chaman, and meet the Russian half way, in which case the first great battle of the future Anglo-Russian war would be fought, neither at the Khyber pass nor at the Bolan pass, but somewhere between the Helmund and Candahar. When we consider all the circumstances together, the security of the Khyber Pass, the impracticability of the Gomul Pass and the impregnability of the Bolan Pass, we agree with Mr. Curzon in thinking that our position is unapproachable and that Lord Beaconsfield's dream of a "scientific frontier" has been realized.

THE CENTRAL INDIA STATES IN 1886-87.

THE report of the Administration of the Central India Agency for 1886-87 has recently been published. Shortly before writing it Sir Lepel Griffin visited the principal States personally in order to place before the Government of India his final opinion on their administration and prospects. The report, therefore, possesses a special interest. The most important political event of the past year in Central India, as in other parts of the country, was, of course, the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee. Sir Lepel writes:—"The Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty was celebrated in Central India with the utmost cordiality, enthusiasm and unanimity, and there are few towns of any importance which will not, in some work of public benefit, retain the remembrance of this auspicious event." The Chiefs of Central India, indeed, vied with one another in showing their devoted loyalty and attachment to the throne and the person of Her Gracious Majesty on the occasion of the Jubilee.

The first and most important States in Central India are Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and Rewah. Of these four States, three, namely, Gwalior, Bhopal and Rewah, are now practically under British administration. As regards Gwalior Sir Lepel Griffin tells us that the Council of Regency have performed their duties with much industry and good sense under the President, Raja Sir Ganpat Rao. As a matter of fact, however, the Council exists simply for registering and carrying out the edicts of the British Resident. Because the President and the members of the Council have acted according to the wishes of the political authorities Sir Lepel speaks of them in such high terms of praise. They were indebted for their appointment to Sir Lepel Griffin, and they could not, therefore, be expected to act against his wishes. Sir Lepel observes:—"Sir Ganpat Rao, in spite of the conservative character of his training has fully understood that the British Government are directly responsible for the administration of Gwalior during young Scindia's minority, and he has most loyally followed the line of policy which was indicated to him." What else could Sir Ganpat Rao do if he wished to retain his appointment? He knew very well that a breath of the Governor-General's Agent for Central India could make and unmake him. The policy which he is now pursuing is widely different from what he had to carry out under the orders of the late Maharaja; but he must either do this or retire from his present position. Regarding the famous Gwalior Loan, Sir Lepel Griffin writes:—"When the Council of Regency was first appointed, *I urged upon them, as on subsequent occasions*, the advantage of investing a large portion of this treasure with the British Government, secure from any untoward accidents such as that which had in the Mutiny caused such serious loss. *Considerable opposition was naturally raised to this proposal*, but the intelligent counsels of Sir Ganpat Rao and the Resident at length induced the Council almost unanimously to agree to lend the Government three and a half crores at 4 per cent per annum, to be repaid in instalments commencing with the majority of the Maharaja." The italics in the passage just quoted are ours. We have here Sir Lepel Griffin's distinct admission that it was he who suggested to the Council of Regency the desirability of investing a large portion of the accumulated savings of the late Maharaja with the British Government; and that though considerable opposition was at first raised to that proposal, it was afterwards overcome. Of course, the members of the Council of Regency saw clearly, or they were given to understand by Sir Ganpat Rao and the Resident Colonel Bannerman, that if they persisted in their opposition to the Loan scheme they must be prepared to lose their appointments. "The intelligent counsels" of which Sir Lepel Griffin speaks, were, we have no doubt, *sumjaoing* of this kind; and it is not at all surprising that they should have had the desired effect. For the valuable services rendered by Sir Ganpat Rao in connection with the Gwalior Loan, he was rewarded by the grant of a salute of nine guns. Sir Lepel thus concluded his remarks on the Gwalior Loan affair:—"I have good hopes that the Council may ere long see the propriety of making a further loan to the Government, as the amount of treasure at Gwalior is still too large for safety, while they have, from the interest already received from the Government, realised the great financial advantage which such investments bring to the State." The Gwalior Council of Regency, as we have said above, will do anything that the British political authorities wish them to do. They will have no objection to make a further loan to the Government if they are desired to do so. The order has simply to be issued and it will be carried out right loyally.

Of the other three States Sir Lepel Griffin has not to say much. He regrets that he is unable to report favourably on the Indore State, the administration of which, he tells us, is much neglected by the Maharaja Holkar. He writes:—"The promises of good government which he made on coming to the *gadi*, which were emphasized by the abolition of transit duties and other obnoxious dues, have not been realized, and in spite of numerous urgent and constant warnings, the Maharaja still continues to neglect his public duties." In dealing with the case of Holkar, the Viceroy should not allow himself to be guided by Sir Lepel Griffin's reports against His Highness. It is Holkar's misfortune that he has never been a favourite with the Anglo-Indian community, and that he offended them very seriously by curtailing his stay in England and leaving it suddenly last year. Rewah, like Gwalior, is under British administration owing to the minority of its Chief. It appears that the removal of the young Prince from the zenana under the rules propounded by Sir Lepel Griffin last year, has greatly displeased the Chandelin Maharani, the mother of the child, who has withdrawn from Rewah to a village on its border. We cannot but deeply regret that when the Viceroy visited Rewah last spring His Excellency did not think it fit to properly enquire into the complaints of the Maharani, some of which seem to be well-founded. Of Bhopal we need not say much here, as its affairs have for sometime past been before the public. This State may also be said to be practically under British administration, as all authority is now vested in Colonel Ward, the English Minister, who was selected by Sir Lepel Griffin. We are told that under Colonel Ward's administration a change for the better is apparent in every direction. Sir Lepel says that no reconciliation has taken place between the Begum and her daughter, and that there is little chance of this regretted disunion being removed. The Government is bound to enquire how far Sir Lepel Griffin himself is responsible for the hopeless breach between the Begum and her heir apparent.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

IT is said that the Viceroy and family will probably move into the new Viceregal palace at Simla at the end of the current month. The opening dance at the new residence will be given on the 8th of August.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY will proceed almost immediately on tour. It is likely that Sir Steuart will spend some time in Hazaribagh and will not return to Darjiling after the tour.

THE rumour about Sir Lepel Griffin's going to Hydrabad meant trouble. We are, therefore, glad to have the Allahabad paper's assurance that the rumour telegraphed from London with regard to Sir Lepel Griffin eventually becoming Resident at Hyderabad is not worth much.

THE monsoon has burst upon us in right earnest after all. We had rains at intervals almost all through the last week and the week before. On Monday last we had heavy and continuous raining and the temperature was considerably brought down though it has since risen again.

THE French police have seized a circular letter from the Comte de Paris to the Mayors, in which he censures the Republican Government, and urges them to aid in the restoration of monarchy in France.

IN the House of Commons Mr. Parnell absolutely disavowed the letters read by Sir Richard Webster during the trial of the libel action against the *Times*.

IT is stated that there are no important Bills likely to be brought forward at Simla. It is not right to do so either, when most of the non-official members cannot attend the meetings of the Council.

THE announcement that His Excellency the Viceroy has given his assent to the Municipal Bill has no foundation whatever.

DEATH is announced of Raja Issuri Prasad Garga of Mahisadal from protracted and complicated diseases. This melancholy event took place on Wednesday last in Calcutta where the deceased had come up with his family for medical treatment. Raja Issuri Prasad was only 26 years of age and a young Zemindar of great promise.

THE House of Commons has rejected by a majority of fifty-seven votes a resolution in favour of the payment of members of the House for their services. Mr. Gladstone supported the resolution.

MR. A. STRACHEY, Barrister, Law Reporter to the High Court, Allahabad, has been allowed leave of absence, and Mr. Dwarkanath Banerjee officiates for him.

MR. WARE EDGAR, we regret to hear, is indisposed. Dr. Ray left Calcutta for Darjiling on Friday to attend upon him; but a contemporary states that there is no cause for alarm.

MR. PLOWDEN'S successor in Kashmir is not yet nominated; but it will, it is said, be Mr. Cunningham, Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department. In the meanwhile Colonel Szezepauski, Senior Deputy Commissioner of the Berars, continues to act as Commissioner until Mr. Plowden's arrival early next cold season.

WE are glad to learn that Mr. Jyotischandra Mittra, grandson of the late Hon. Peary Chand Mittra, has obtained the first class scholarship of a hundred guineas in International and Constitutional Law at the last Middle Temple Examination in London.

AT a meeting of the Calcutta Attorneys' Association held on Thursday, Mr. T. H. Wilson was elected honorary secretary in place of the late Mr. John Hart. A resolution was also passed in favor of a suitable memorial to testify the respect and esteem in which that Mr. Hart was held in his profession.

WE have received a neat little book called "Ramanir Kartabya," or the duties of a woman, in Bengali. It contains no lectures, but matters—matters essential to the performance of female duties. Written in an easy language it can be safely recommended as a text-book for our Bengali ladies, from which they are sure to learn a good deal as regards household duties.

OUR Viceroy Elect is forming his staff. The following are some of the Aides-de-Camp who have been nominated:—Major Rowan Hamilton, Captain Streatfield of the Grenadier Guards, Captain the Hon. Charles Harbord, Scots Guards, and Lieutenant Pakenham. We are glad to learn that Lord William Beresford has been retained in the post of Military Secretary. It would be difficult to find a better incumbent for the place.

THE new rupee loan has been very successful. The following is the result of the allotment of the Loan:—Aggregate amount of tenders, Rs. 7,70,35,300; minimum rate of accepted tenders, Rs. 99-11. Tenderers at that rate received per cent. Rs. 60.45. Total amount of accepted tenders, Rs. 3,00,00,000. Total amount to be received by Government, Rs. 299,36,508-7. Average rate at which Loan is issued, Rs. 99·79 or 99-12-7.

THE Bank of Bengal is as flourishing as ever and no wonder that its shares are running up in the market by leaps and bounds. The Directors of the Bank at a special meeting on Tuesday last, declared a dividend for the half year ended 30th June last at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The profits available, including Rs. 1,10,800 brought forward from the previous half year, amounted to Rs. 14,63,000, which sum was disposed of as follows:—(1) In payment of dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum Rs. 10,00,000; (2) transferred to Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,00,000; (3) transferred to Gratuity and Pension Fund, Rs. 42,000; and (4) carried forward, Rs. 3,21,000—total Rs. 14,63,000.

WE regret to learn that Babu Durga Prosonno Ghose, a scion of the well known Ghose family of Jorabagan, died on Wednesday last. He was the second son of the late Babu Siva Prosonno Ghose and was held in high esteem in the community for his many good qualities.

SIR ARTHUR HAVELOCK has sanctioned the enlistment of Volunteers in the Colony of Natal for the purpose of reinforcing the police in Zululand. But in the House of Commons on Thursday Mr. Smith assured the House that there was no reason to apprehend a serious war in Zululand, and that there was every hope of a very speedy settlement of the disturbances.

A RAILWAY Conference will be held at Simla on the 6th of August. Nearly every railway in India will be represented, and the Conference will consider traffic and other questions of a general character. Colonel Conway-Gordon will preside, and Captain Wilson, R. E., will be Secretary. Would that the Conference should not be engaged with departmental red-tapism alone. The question of the comforts and convenience of the travelling public should find a prominent position in their programme of work.

THE Sikkim affair has evidently not ended. It is said that the two messengers who lately arrived at Gnatong from the Tibetans expressed a wish to communicate only with the Sikkim authorities. The Lamas, we are told, show no symptoms of a desire to open communications with Colonel Graham; on the contrary, the indications at Jelapla are said to be that another attack will shortly be made on Gnatong. But the garrison there are pronounced to be fully prepared for any such movement.

THE Umballa-Kalka Railway scheme has not yet been settled. When Mr. Duff Bruce's scheme was about to be accepted, Mr. Nobel brought forward a scheme for a broad gauge railway from Umballa to Kalka, and a two-feet gauge mountain line from Kalka to Simla. Mr. Nobel asks for the land, a lakh of rupees a year for carrying the mails, and the use of the existing hill cart-road. His alternative offer is, if the use of the cart-road is debarred, a 2½ per cent. guarantee. With this he offers to construct the line to Simla on the alignment chosen by Mr. Morris, who conducted the survey under Sir Theodore Hope.

THE *Englishman's* croakings have gone for nothing; and it is, we hear, definitely settled that the different offices Mr. Goodricke holds will be divided into two—one including the Income Tax, and the other the Stamp, Excise, Stationery &c. The former will be held by Mr. Kilby, and the latter by Babu Durgagati Banerji. We are particularly glad to congratulate the Babu on his promotion. No man deserves it better. His knowledge of the work to be done is prefect; and there are few officers who can bring greater energy, intelligence and rectitude of purpose for the work. Sir Steuart Bayley deserves high praise for taking note of the merits of so highly qualified an officer.

WE learn that the claim of the Dowager Maharani of Burdwan for the possession of some of the jewels deposited in the *toshakhana* of the *raj* has been referred to arbitration, and that Mr. Pugh, barrister-at-law, has been, on the nomination of the Maharani and with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, appointed arbitrator. The Maharani's suit for setting aside the adoption of Lala Bunbehari Kapur's son has not been filed in the Zillah Court as a contemporary announced. It will be filed in the High Court instead and the plaint is in the course of preparation. Messrs. Woodroffe, Pugh, Gasper and O'Kinealy have been retained by the Dowager Maharani. Sir Gregory Paul and Mr. Evans are on the other side. Babu Nalinaksha Basu, a distinguished Pleader of Burdwan, and Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder, the ablest native attorney of the High Court, will instruct counsel on behalf of the Maharani.

AN up country paper says:—"A rumour reaches us to the effect that His Highness the Ameer of Kabul has sent an embassy to Russia, in order to inform the Czar's Government of Ayub Khan's arrival at Rawalpindi, and to complain of the consideration shown to the Sirdar by the Indian authorities. The man deputed for this service is one Asad Khan, who remained with Abdur Rahman during the time he was wandering about Russian territory." Probably Ayub's men have been caught communicating with Kabul from the British territories. The best of intentions may thus come to have an ugly look. We can only hope the matter will not thicken. Abdur Rahaman is well settled down in Afganisthan. Tribal disturbances no longer convulse Kabul.

THE Lahore paper understands that the Government intend to treat the judgment of the Commissioners who were deputed to try Mr. Larpent, as a confidential document. Our contemporary "cannot but regard this as an unfortunate determination." It is so, and there is no reason why the report should be kept back. In public interest as well as in justice to Mr. Larpent all the facts of the case should be permitted to see light. It is stated that Mr. Larpent intends to appeal to the Secretary of State against his dismissal and to wait for a new trial. The Commission of enquiry was, however, held with open doors, and reports of its proceedings appeared in the papers at the time. Orders were issued, we learn, to give Mr. Larpent a copy of the judgment immediately on receipt of his letter asking for it, the only reason why the judgment was not published along with the Government resolution being that is a very bulky paper.

WE are glad to learn that the Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium at Darjiling is doing good work. During the short time that it has been in existence it has accommodated so large a number as 800 invalids, and if it were not stinted for room it would have accommodated more. Three lacs of rupees are required for constructing the necessary additional buildings and there ought to be no serious difficulty in raising the sum when the institution is admittedly useful. The Committee offer the would-be donors some privileges, which we are afraid are not worth much. But these privileges should be no consideration to those charitably inclined. The arrangements of the Sanitarium are such as the most orthodox Hindoos have little fault to find with, and the comforts of all classes are well taken care of. For the additional buildings the Committee will have to acquire more land, for the piece that is the gift of His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Behar on which the house stands, is, we are afraid, too small for the purpose.

THE *Statesman* has taken legal opinion on the girl Budhia's case and the opinion is as follows:—

If the facts are correctly reported in the *Behar Herald*, the conduct of the Judge was not only illegal but outrageous. Even in a charge of rape there is no law that would justify any Judge in compelling the prosecutrix to submit to an examination of her person. If she declined, the jury would probably acquit the prisoner, but there is no provision in the law to authorise what Mr. Kirkwood is declared to have done. There are no facts moreover, stated in the case, that would seem to render an enquiry into the matter even relevant. The question whether the girl was a virgin or not appears to have been absolutely irrelevant while even if there was any excuse for such an enquiry the Judge had no power to compel the girl to submit to an examination of her person.

Dismissal from service is the lightest punishment which can be inflicted on Mr. Kirkwood for his outrageous conduct.

BURMA does not seem to promise an early "settle down." On Sunday afternoon before last intimation was received of an intended attack by 400 dakaits upon Zigon on the Prome Railway. Reinforcements of military and police were despatched by the night mail, while the Deputy Commissioner of Tharrawaddy was ordered to proceed up the line with 45 police in special train acting as pilo to the mail train. On nearing Zigon the engine of the special was derailed, but none of the men were seriously hurt. A body of 80 dakaits was lying in waiting evidently to wreck the mail train. They were fired into and fled, leaving two men killed. One pair of rails was found to have been removed off the line, and one rail had been lifted on a bridge close by with the intention of precipitating the train. Both the Government and Railway telegraph wires had been cut and the gangmen seized and bound, and beaten. The line is now being patrolled, and pilot engines precede the trains.

THE Emperor William will leave for St. Petersburg in the middle of the current month on a visit to the Czar. He will stay at Peterhoff, the summer home of the imperial Russian family, and will attend a grand review to be held in his honour at Krasnoe Selo, situated twelve miles from St. Petersburg, where regiments of Guards are now encamped. It is expected that the meeting will result in an agreement between Germany and Russia that Austria should be paramount in Servia, while Russia should hold a similar influence in Bulgaria. The *Temps*, in discussing the European situation, points out that Austria and Russia are equally interested in balancing the military power of Germany in Europe, and urges the necessity of a close *entente* between Austro-Hungary and France at the present moment. The Emperor embarks for St. Petersburg at Keil on Friday next, accompanied by his brother Prince Henry. His Majesty will be escorted to the Neva by five ironclads of the German Navy. Count Herbert von Bismarck, and not the Imperial Chancellor, will accompany the Emperor.

THE Rukhmabai case has terminated for good let us hope. In the Bombay Appeal Court the appeal of Dadajee Bhikaji to recover costs of the suit brought against Rukhmabai for restitution of conjugal rights came on for hearing on the 6th instant. A fortnight ago Rukhmabai's counsel sought to prove that she had no separate estate or property, and could not afford to pay the costs. The case was then adjourned to allow Mr. Vicajee, plaintiff's counsel, to bring evidence to prove that Rukhmabai was in a position to pay. Mr. Jardine on behalf of Rukhmabai stated that an agreement had been made to the effect that the defendant undertakes to pay Rs. 2,000 to the plaintiff in satisfaction of all costs within a fortnight, the decree of the lower Court to be confirmed on the plaintiff undertaking not in any way to execute the decree, nor in future to assert any claim by suit or otherwise as husband against the defendant's person or her present or future estate. Mr. Vicajee stated that as the husband had only brought the suit in order to have it decided whether a Hindoo husband is entitled to restitution of conjugal rights, he had gained his point. As the defendant apparently had no affection for him, he has, all things considered, acted wisely in determining not to proceed further.

AN additional Birthday Honors list has been published, and the following gentlemen are appointed Knights Commander of the Indian Empire:—Maharaja Harendra Kishore Singh of Bettiah; Mr. G. C. Paul, Advocate-General Bengal; Maharaja Narendra Krishna, Calcutta. The Viceroy has conferred as a personal distinction the title of Nawab upon Syed Mohammad Takee Khan, Zemindar in the district of Mozufferpur; the title of Raja upon Kumar Gyanoda Kant Roy, of Chanora, in Jessore; the title of Khan Bahadur upon Syed Kazi Reza Hossein, of Patna; and the title of Rai Bahadur upon Babu Ganga Pershad of Darbhungah, Babu Hurry Mohun Thakur, Zemindar of Berary, in Bhagulpur; Babu Sanker Doyal Singh, Honorary Magistrate in the Shahabad district, Babu Bepin Behary Dutt, Government Pleader of Midnapore, and Babu Surja Kumar Pundit, District Engineer, in Murshidabad. The claims of the new knights are well-known. As one of the premier nobles of Behar Sir Maharaja Harendro Kishore Sing should have been long ago

on the list, and the legal attainments and public services of the Advocate-General have not found their reward a day too soon. As for Maharaja Sir Narendro Krishna Bahadur, he occupies a position in our community in which any honor done to him is an honor to the whole community. The weight of years has not told one iota on his public spirit, and he worthily represents the old and well-known house of Sobhabazar that has always been distinguished for loyalty and public spirit. May the Maharaja be spared to enjoy the honor long, and it be the stepping stone to even higher honors! Babu Bepin Behary Dutt is a public-spirited citizen who devotes much time and money to public affairs and made a handsome contribution in aid of the Midnapore waterworks. He fully deserves the honor which has been bestowed on him. The original list was remarkable for the absence of Bengali names, and we are glad the defect has been partially made up for.

IN the case of Empress *versus* Mohendronath Chatterjee and his sons and brothers for forgery, which is on the calender of the present criminal sessions, Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose obtained on Monday last a postponement of two weeks on the ground that the sons and brothers, who were only recently committed, had no time to prepare their defence. The merits of the case apart, which we do not propose to consider for the present, as it is *sub-judice*, very grave principles affecting the Mohammedan and Hindoo communities are involved in it as we pointed out in our last issue. The case has created a great stir in the Mohammedan and Hindoo communities and it is felt that it ought to be properly defended for the protection of their interests. If the sons and brothers of Mahendronath be guilty of the crime they are charged with, let them be condignly punished by all means. But it would be inconsistent with the British idea of administration of justice, to arrest a man and take his liberty away on the presumption alone of guilt, that presumption in its turn being based upon the ground of his living under the same roof and dealing with a criminal as a fellow-member of the family. Our information is that the sons and brothers of Mohendronath are not rich enough to pay for a properly conducted separate defence, and it behoves the community to come to their aid, not in defence of their individual case, be it remembered, but for the protection of the grave principles that are at stake and that vitally affect the stability of joint families in this country. An impartial Court of justice may after due enquiry let off persons implicated for their fellow-member's guilt. But the question of harassment and expenses apart, it would be dangerous to give the police a *carte blanche* like this, for they will be only too ready to act upon it. The sons, we are informed, are mere raw lads.

THE only other case of importance in the Sessions was the notorious Police Torture case which occupied five days and resulted in the acquittal of all the prisoners. Messers Pugh and Gasper prosecuted and Messers Hill, Palit and Chakabartty defended the prisoners. The Jury empanelled to try the case consisted entirely of Europeans or Eurasians, the defence having challenged five of the Native Jurors, whose names were called. This is what transpired when the jury returned their vedict on Friday after retiring for the second time :—

The Foreman.—We are better this time, but still we are not quite unanimous.

His Lordship.—Is there any point upon which I can help you to come to a decided conclusion.

The Foreman.—I am quite sure not, my Lord.

His Lordship.—Upon further consideration you have come to the same verdict.

The Foreman.—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship.—What are the proportions?

The Foreman.—We are unanimous in regard to one point.

His Lordship.—You are unanimous upon one proposition; one statement of fact.

The Foreman.—Yes, we are unanimous that the torture was inflicted on the boy Sunnoo.

His Lordship.—Are you unanimous as to the guilt of the first prisoner Sahadat?

The Foreman.—No.

His Lordship.—What is the proportion.

The Foreman.—6 to 3.

His Lordship.—No chance of your coming any nearer?

The Foreman.—No.

His Lordship.—Which way is the majority?

The Foreman.—Six for acquittal and three for conviction.

His Lordship.—The second prisoner, Bunda Ali Khan.

The Foreman.—The same proportion.

His Lordship.—The third man, Sew Barack Paray.

The Foreman.—The same proportion.

His Lordship.—The prisoner Boyd.

The Foreman.—We acquit him unanimously.

His Lordship.—I accept the verdict of the majority in all these cases. I entirely concur in the finding of the jury upon the first question, and I think there are sufficiently grave doubts about the identity of the other prisoners to justify the doubt which has been entertained by the jury, and on that ground I accept the verdict of the jury.

Since it is admitted that the boy has been tortured it behoves the authorities to make every effort to bring the offenders to book. The Police combined to get the accused off and they have succeeded in doing so, to which we have not the smallest objection when they are proved to be guiltless. But unless the real offenders be found out and punished the case will have a most unwholesome effect, as the impression will get deepened that the Police can never be touched; and it would be a shame and disgrace if those that so mercilessly and wantonly tortured the boy cannot be made to answer for their guilt. But a line should be drawn—and a very broad and deep one—between Mr. Lambert, the Deputy Commissioner, and his underlings. Throughout the whole case he has shown every disposition to promote the cause of justice, and we are very glad to hear that he has done departmentally what the High Court has failed to do. He has dismissed the Inspector and his underlings. Superintendent Hill has been transferred from the town division to the suburbs and the whole of the native police of Park Street thanna to different sections in the town, their places being supplied by men drawn from other thannas.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES FOR CALCUTTA.

The following revised rules which have been framed by the Chief Presidency Magistrates for the guidance of Benches of Magistrates in the Town of Calcutta, under section 21 of Act X. of 1882, and sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, are published :—

1. The Unpaid Presidency Magistrates shall sit in the rotation arranged by the Chief Magistrate.

2. Unpaid Presidency Magistrates shall try only such cases as may be referred to them by the Chief Magistrate.

3. Unpaid Presidency Magistrates shall ordinarily open their Courts at noon and rise at 5 P. M. on the dates fixed by the Chief Magistrate. A special Bench may, however, be convened on any other day or at any other hour by the Chief Magistrate.

4. A Bench shall ordinarily be composed of not less than three Magistrates, when they are all Unpaid Magistrates, or of two when one of them is a Stipendiary, but the Chief Magistrate may, in his discretion, permit any two Magistrates to proceed with the hearing and disposal of cases.

5. The Chief Magistrate may, should he deem it desirable, appoint any Unpaid Presidency Magistrate sitting singly to be a Court, and on business being sent to him by the Chief Magistrate, he shall dispose of the same, but not otherwise.

6. Should any Unpaid Presidency Magistrate named for attendance on a Bench fail to be present on the appointed day, the Chief Magistrate may, in his discretion, either summon another Magistrate, or direct that the Bench should proceed without the absent member.

7. The Stipendiary Magistrates shall be *ex-officio* members of Benches; the Chief Magistrate shall, if present, officiate as Chairman: in his absence, the Junior Stipendiary Magistrate shall, if sitting, officiate as Chairman. In the absence of both the Stipendiary Magistrates, the Chief Magistrate shall nominate the Chairman.

8. The Chairman shall conduct the proceedings of the Court and exercise all the functions in that behalf usually exercised by the Stipendiary Magistrate when sitting singly; he will decide upon the admissibility of evidence, and maintain order in the Court, but it shall be open to any member of the Bench to put questions to the witnesses, either direct or through the Chairman, as the latter may deem advisable, and to suggest any matter for the Chairman's consideration.

9. Every member of a Bench shall have a voice in the finding and sentence. In a Bench consisting of three members, the opinion of the majority shall prevail; when there are only two members, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

10. The Chairman shall himself ordinarily record the evidence and judgment in cases where a record of evidence and judgment is necessary; but such duty may, with his consent, be performed by any of his colleagues, or the evidence and judgment may be taken down by the Chief Clerk at the dictation of the Chairman.

11. A Bench may hold one or more adjourned sittings, should it be necessary to do so for the disposal of business or of part-heard cases; but it shall be open to a Bench at the close of each sitting either to refer unheard cases back to the Chief Magistrate for disposal, or to postpone them to some other day, as may be most convenient; but adjournments should be, as far as possible, *de die in diem*.

12. Any part-heard case adjourned by a Bench composed of three Magistrates may be proceeded with on the day fixed for the adjourned hearing before any two of the said Magistrates; provided always that the accused person or persons give his or their consent. All subsequent hearings of the case, where further adjournments are necessary, shall be before the same two Magistrates.

13. Any part-heard case may be sent back to the Chief Magistrate for disposal, should it appear unsuited for trial by a Bench.

14. It is the duty of the Registrar of the Court to assist the Unpaid Presidency Magistrates, as far as lies in his power, on any question of practice, &c., that may arise.

15. The Registrar shall submit to the Chief Magistrate a weekly return showing—

(a) the names of such Unpaid Presidency Magistrates as are absent without or on insufficient notice;

(b) the hour at which the Benches sit; and, in the event of any Bench of Magistrates taking its seat after the appointed hour, the reason thereof;

(c) the hours at which the Benches rise, and whether their file of cases has been disposed of;

(d) list of cases disposed of;

(e) list of cases adjourned, and the grounds of such adjournment.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor, writes:—"For many years I have, in private practice, exclusively prescribed the Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, for a large and intimate experience of its superiority as a remedial agent in appropriate cases to other Cod Liver Oils ignorantly lauded on account of their comparative tastelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had, in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption here, an opportunity of instituting a more extensive and systematic comparison, and I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. de Jongh's Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn London.

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*July* 4, 1888.

GENERAL.—Babu Radha Binode Bishai, Special Deputy Collector in charge of the Land Acquisition Operations, Howrah Drainage Scheme, is allowed leave for three months, under section 138 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Nanda Krishna Bose, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Bogra, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. Lee, or until further orders.

Mr. T. Inglis, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Backergunge, during the absence, on leave, of Savage, or until further orders.

Mr. H. P. Peterson, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Mymensingh, acted in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors from the forenoon of the 26th October 1887 to the forenoon of the 16th February 1888.

Moulvi Ikram Rasul, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhum, is allowed furlough for one year, under section 132 of the Civil Leave Code with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Moulvi Imdad Ali, Sub-Deputy Collector, Purneah, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. G. W. Place, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the sudder station of the District of Gya.

Mr E H C Walsh, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Behar, Patna, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr J Clark, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Nuddea, is transferred to Patna, and is appointed to have temporary charge of the Behar Sub-Division of that District, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. H. C. Walsh, or until further orders.

Mr W H Thompson, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Goalundo, Furridpore, is transferred to Hazaribaugh, and is appointed to have charge of the Giridhi Sub-Division of that District.

Mr Syud Nurul Huda, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bhabuah, Shahabad, is transferred to Sarun, and is appointed to have temporary charge of the Gopalgunge Sub-Division of that District.

Babu Radhakant Bannerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Culna, Burdwan, is transferred to the 24-Pergunnahs, and is posted to Alipore.

Babu Purna Chunder Bysack, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Alipore, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Burdwan, and is appointed to have charge of the Culna Sub-Division of that District.

Babu Raj Mohun Chuckerbutty, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sasseram, Shahabad, is transferred to Dinnagepore, and is posted to the sudder station of that District.

Babu Kedar Nath Roy, Munsiff of Pubna, who has been appointed by the Government of India to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is posted to the sudder station of the District of Nuddea.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Captain M Power, Honorary Magistrate of the Darjiling Bench, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Act X of 1882.

Mr J A Wernicke, Honorary Magistrate of the Darjiling Bench, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in the section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Moulvi Mosiuddin Ahmed of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Jehanabad Bench in the District of Hughly.

Mr G C Sconce, Barrister at-Law, Third Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is allowed furlough up to the 2nd July next, under the section 53 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the furlough, granted to him under the order of the 8th May last.

Babu Chunder Kumar Roy is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate in the District of Noakholly, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of third class.

Babu Sures Chunder Bennerji, B L, is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the Dristrict of Rajshahye, to be ordinarily stationed at Sibgunge, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Surbanunda Dass at Maldah, or until further orders.

Babu Purno Chunder Bysack, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Culna, Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Babu Aswini Kumar Bose, Munsiff of Hatiya, in the District of Noakholly, is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Backergunge, to be ordinarily stationed at Burrisal, during the absence, on leave of Babu Mohim Chunder Ghose, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment as Fourth Munsiff of Burrisal.

Babu Annoda Churn Sen, Officiating Munsiff of Hatiya in the District of Noakholly, will continue to act in that appointment during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Aswini Kumar Bose, at Burrisal, or until futher orders.

Babu Gobind Chunder Bysack, Additional Munsiff of Burrisaul, in the District of Backergunge, will continue to exercise the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes up to the value of Rs. 50, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Mohim Chunder Ghose, or until further orders.

Babu Kedar Nath Roy, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Nuddea, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Babu Sarat Chunder Paul, B L, is appointed act as a Munsiff in the district of Nuddea, to be ordinarily stationed at Krishnaghur, until relieved by Babu Behary Lal Bannerji.

Babu Bhugwan Chunder Chatterji, Munsiff of Motihary, Sarun, is appointed to be a Munsiff in the District of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at North Raojan.

Babu Bhugwan Chunder Chatterji will continue to act as Second Subordinate Judge of Chittagong until further orders.

Babu Revati Kanta Nag, B L, is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at North Raojan, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Bhugwan Chunder Chatterji or until further orders.

Babu Hari Lal Mukerji, Munsiff of North Raojan, Chittagong, is appointed to be a Munsiff in the District of Jessor, to be ordinarily stationed at Magurah.

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Classes.	Rooms with single bed.	Rooms with two or three beds.	Food.
	per diem. Rs.	per diem. Rs.	
A. ...	4 8 0	3 0 0	English Style.
B. ...	3 8 0	2 0 0	Orthodox Hindu Style.
	Several in one room.		According to
C. ...	Re. 1 0 0 per diem		Nationality.
Servant...	As. 0 6 0 per diem		

The minimum charge for any class is for one week payable in advance, the day of admission and the day of discharge being counted as one day.

Application for admission should be made to Babu Trailokya Nath Chakravartti, Assistant Secretary. An applicant from a Station outside Darjeeling, wishing to secure accommodation from a specified date, shall have to advance with his application half the charges for the week, commencing from that date. In case he fails to occupy the room within three days from the specified date, he shall forfeit the amount of advance, and all claims for admission without a fresh application. If the applicant takes his admission within three days, the week in calculating charges will commence from the date, specified in his application.

The inmates will be supplied with bedsteads, mattresses, crockery (or Thalas Lotas &c.,) and table cutlery, &c., &c., but not beddings, blankets, or bathing towels.

HARI MOHUN CHUNDRA,

Secretary, Managing Committee,

the Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium, Darjeeling.

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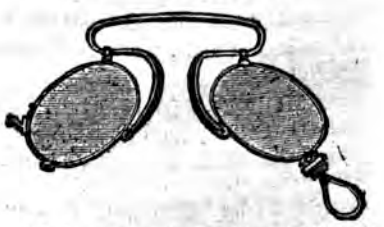

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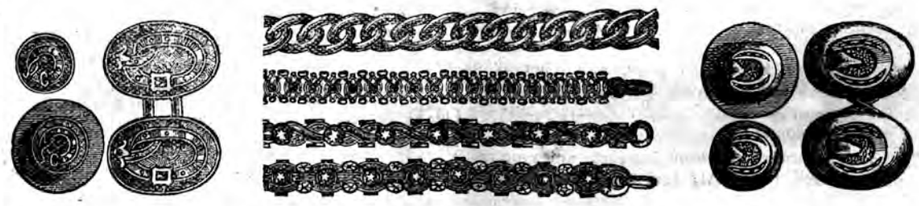

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